

of the Pope speedily rose up among the clergy, and more particularly among the fanatics. Napoleon sent to Savona the Archbishops of Nantes, Bourges, Treves, and Tours, to endeavor to bring about a reconciliation with His Holiness, but all their endeavors were unavailing, and after staying a month at Savona they returned to Paris without having done anything. But Napoleon was not discouraged by this first disappointment, and he shortly afterwards sent a second deputation, which experienced the same fate as the first. Cardinal Fesch, Napoleon's uncle, took part with the Pope. For this fact I can vouch, though I cannot for an answer which he is said to have made to the Emperor. I have been informed that when Napoleon was one day speaking to his uncle about the Pope's obstinacy the Cardinal made some observations to him on his (Bonaparte's) conduct to the 'Holy Father, upon which Napoleon flew into a passion, and said that the Pope and he were two old fools. \*•" As for the Pope/<sup>1</sup> said he, \*\* he is too obstinate to listen to anything. No, I am determined he shall never have Rome again, . . . He will not remain at Savona, and where does he wish I should send him ? " — "To Heaven, perhaps," replied the Cardinal.

The truth is, the Emperor was violently irritated against Pius VII. Observing with uneasiness the difference and difficulties to which, all these dissensions gave rise, he was anxious to put a stop to them, and the 'Pope' would not listen to any propositions that were made to him, Napoleon convoked a Council, which assembled in Paris, and at which several Italian Bishops were present. Though he thought that the temporal and spiritual should be kept together; and, however, a certain number of prelates, particularly the Italians, might be brought to two points of discussion, yet the influence of the intrigues and well-contrived intrigues gradually gave preponderance to the wishes of the Pope. The Ettipertir, having discovered that a correspondence was carried on by his rival of the Bishops and Archbishops who had seats in the Council, determined to get rid of some of them, and the Ilislops of (Lyon, Troyes, Tournay, and Toulouse were arrested and sent to

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